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On the docket this month

Food production forces gather momentum with the allotment of funds to Extension, a clarification of memorandum 31, and plans for the March mobilization of 4-H Clubs.

■ The War Food Administration's allotment of \$2,000,000 to the Extension Service means that the States can now strengthen their educational activities in food production and food preservation.

This allotment runs only until July 1, but there is a probability that it will be continued during the following fiscal year. This is dependent, of course, upon the congressional appropriation of funds which have been requested in the annual budget.

War Board Coordination

Steps were taken last month to clarify the responsibility and relationships of the various WFA and USDA agencies working on the food production program. The Extension Wartime Advisory Committee of State directors met with a number of State AAA directors in January and discussed relationships. As a result of this meeting, a statement of policy was issued by the WFA as a supplement of memorandum 31. This reads as follows:

"The State and County War Boards are responsible for the coordination of the participation of all member agencies in the War Food Program on the basis of assignments to the individual agencies as made by the War Food Administration.

"All member agencies of the War Food Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture are instructed to assist through the War Boards in obtaining needed food production and to perform their proper functions in the over-all food program.

"The educational work relative to the Food Production Program is the primary responsibility of Extension with the full cooperation of all other agencies in accordance with the nature of their own programs."

It is further suggested that War Board meetings with all member agencies represented to held regularly, if possible, at least once each month, at which time the activities of all agencies should be reviewed and coordination plans discussed. County extension agents should use the opportunity afforded by these meetings for the presentation and discussion of appropriate educational programs in relation to war production in line with their indicated responsibility for leadership in educational work.

"The success of the War Food Program," said Grover B. Hill, first assistant war food administrator, "depends on the willingness of the agency personnel in the field to work together for the good of all farmers and the winning of the war."

Milk-food block buster

■ Food block busters in the form of milk and its products are on the war-production line for 1944 along with landing craft and planes.

To help get the milk needed a national 8-point milk production program has been developed. State Extension Services have ordered almost 2 million copies of a national leaflet outlining the what and why of the 8 points for 1944. The how-to-do-it leaflets and bulletins are being supplied by the States.

A few weeks ago, 25 county agents in Mississippi attended a short course to get first hand the information on this program. Indiana recently held 8 dairy-management schools attended by 175 managers and field men of the dairy industry to acquaint them with this big production job. South Dakota has held 25 Feed-Budget meetings in 25 counties, and county agents will follow this up

This is the month when plans for the 4-H Club mobilization, March 4 to 12, are taking shape.

National 4-H radio programs are scheduled for February 25, CBS Parade of Youth Program, and on March 4, Farm and Home Hour. The ultimate success of the roll call is up to county extension agents who are organizing to bring the work of 4-H Clubs to the attention of everyone in the county during mobilization week.

Victory Gardens

As Victory Gardens will be more important this year, the 1944 campaign got off to a good start with a series of 12 regional conferences during January and February, bringing together all the agencies, both public and private, working on Victory Gardens. Victory Garden leaders discussed such problems as the seed and fertilizer supply, the need for more community gardens, the work of State and local Victory Garden committees, and how Victory Gardens can be made to produce more.

with a series of such meetings. The feed budget gives farmers a definite method of figuring out their total feed needs for livestock, including dairy. Ohio has printed 150,000 copies of a how-to-get-more-milk production leaflet.

The kick-off on the 8-point program for this year was signaled by a series of 12 intraregional meetings in December. Attendance at these meetings totaled 379, made up of 169 State and Federal Extension workers, 185 representatives of the Dairy Industry Committee, 7 farmers, and 18 others interested in milk production.

To help county agents and State leaders in this educational assignment almost 5,000 information kits have been supplied. This kit was jointly developed by the War Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and the State Extension Services in cooperation with the Dairy Industry Committee.

Oklahoma agent takes to skyways

J. P. Rosson, agent in Rogers County, Okla., makes his farm visits in an airplane



■ Something new under the sun—at least under the southwestern sun—is a county agent who makes his farm calls by air, setting his ship down in a convenient pasture and then taking off to drop in to chat with another farmer in a different part of the county. This method is a bit startling to the horses and sheep, which have to move over to make room for the plane, but it is definitely in trend with the times. And when the war is over and travel by air is brought within the reach of almost everyone, this special county agent is going to be ready.

The agent, J. P. Rosson of Rogers County, has already completed his preliminary flight training and is now working off the necessary hours to receive his private pilot's license. He is a firm believer in the practicability of the airplane in the county agent's work.

"The county agent who has never seen his county from the air has missed seeing it as it actually is," points out Jim. "This is especially true regarding soil-erosion damage. I'll be doing a lot of my traveling that way. It is a great timesaver. Time is precious to the farm agent, and it is becoming even more so."

Rosson made his first official use of the plane in May when the great floods hit his county. Roads were impassable,

but he had to make a survey of damage. He flew to the north edge of his county and followed the channel of the Verdigris River, inserting on a map the edge and extent of the floodwater. Within an hour and a half after he reached the office he had his summary made—120 sections were under water.

In February 1942, Jim took his first plane ride which was also his first lesson. He was well started when civilian training was stopped, but when it was resumed he took it up again, determined to finish the job. His training has had to be worked in during off hours and vacation time but he says it is definitely worth while, because travel by air will be essential in the very near future.

Rosson made his first official call via his new travel plan on September 20, when he landed in a triangular sheep pasture in front of the house where Will Rogers was born on a ranch 4½ miles northeast of Oologah. The pasture had to be circled three times before the sheep got the idea that they had to move over, but the landing was made, and another chapter was written into the history of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Incidentally, such a large party had been assembled for the event that the agent was accompanied by two escort planes, and Herb McSpadden—a nephew

of the famous humorist—and his wife, who now live in the old Rogers home, got a big thrill out of seeing three planes land in their pasture. Excitement was also provided for a group of neighborhood small fry, including the two McSpadden boys who now have the distinction of being the first 4-H Club boys to receive a call from their agent by air.

After discussing pasture conditions and McSpadden's neighborhood-leader work, Rosson took off again (the sheep stayed out of the way this time) and flew south of Claremore to the Tom Riggs farm 3 miles west of Inola.

This time some horses had to be persuaded that their pasture was being invaded, but the landing was completed, and Mrs. Riggs was so excited that she forgot to lay down her husband's trousers, which she was mending when she ran out to see what was happening in their pasture.

Riggs is one of the leaders of the county and has practically a full-time job, aside from his farming activities, as a neighborhood leader, county chairman of the USDA War Board, member of the school board, etc.

When the flight was concluded, Rosson pointed out that it would have been impossible for him to take care of that amount of business by automobile in a comparable length of time. Leaving the airport after 4 p. m., in 1 hour and 35 minutes he traveled 72 miles, had a conference with two of his county's outstanding leaders, and was back at the airport ready to drive to town to a Rotary meeting at a quarter of 6!

He has worked in the county 9 years—long enough to be familiar with the terrain—and has the farms spotted where it would be safe to land. On several of them he could not get in with the conventional type of plane, but the small trainer cubs can be handled in a small space.

Rosson doesn't say that all county agents will be traveling in this way in the future, but he does insist that it is practical and will, if his plans materialize, be his way of doing a lot of his work.

Probably even the farm animals will become accustomed to the county agents dropping out of the sky and won't mind sharing their pastures.

No small amount of credit for Rosson's air-mindedness is due to Ed Ellis, manager of the flying school and the Will Rogers airport at Claremore. Ellis has been closely associated with county agent work for the past 15 years.

During the 13 years he lived in Okeene he worked with Floyd Dowell, the Blaine County agent. When Ellis was president of the Okeene Chamber of Commerce the Whea-Esta, an annual wheat harvest festival, was started and named. He

says it looks as though he has helped to pioneer two history-making events in county agent work.

Ellis was very much interested in Rosson's visits to the ranch and the farm

and provided the two escort planes and pilots so that everyone interested, including the home demonstration agent and workers from the central extension office in Stillwater, could make the trip.

South Dakota directs itinerant combines

■ The largest number of itinerant combiners ever to enter South Dakota contributed most materially in alleviating the farm labor and machine shortage during the harvest season. Approximately 500 machines from outside the State assisted with the harvest. These machines were accompanied by about 450 grain trucks and 1,250 skilled farm hands.

The success of the program in a large measure can be attributed to the excellent cooperation and planning of State and Federal agencies involved. Operation of the program was the responsibility of the State War Board. However, the leadership and interest of Governor M. Q. Sharpe was responsible for clearing regulations and establishing working relationships among the several State and Federal agencies interested.

Plans were made early in the season. Governor Sharpe called a meeting in April which was attended by representatives of the State War Board, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Price Administration, State Highway Department, and State motor patrol. A. R. Barnes, State War Board chairman, pointed out State and Federal regulations which had limited the effectiveness of the previous year's program. It was generally agreed that such regulations increased the operation cost of itinerant combine operators, which had to be paid by South Dakota farmers, and limited the number coming into the State.

War board members outlined procedure that was necessary with respect to tire and gasoline rationing to permit free movement and effective operation of the proposed program. The suggested procedure was submitted by representatives of ODT and OPA to their regional offices and later became the official procedure for all States in the Great Plains area. Incidentally, the procedure operated perfectly, and not a single itinerant combine operator reported any difficulty in obtaining needed gasoline or tires. Cooperation of ODT and OPA State representatives left nothing to be desired.

Governor Sharpe pointed out that, under legislation passed by the previous

session, he had the authority to suspend certain regulations regarding truck license fees and highway regulations if the situation justified such action. Later in the season, by proclamation, he permitted out-of-State trucks to transport combines and haul grain without paying any South Dakota licenses or fees during the harvest season. The proclamation also permitted the free movement of outfits on State and Federal highways.

The State War Board office was made the clearing house for the recruitment and placement part of the program. A large two-color poster and a small circular explaining the South Dakota program were prepared by the Extension Service. Posters and a supply of the circulars were sent to all county agents and county war board offices in Nebraska, Kansas, and to parts of Oklahoma and Texas. The extension editors and war boards of Nebraska and Kansas cooperated in calling the South Dakota situation to the attention of custom combiners of their respective States.

Points of Entry

Seven points of entry were established on the southern border of the State. At the two heaviest points of entry, Fairfax and Oelrichs, the Extension Service established an office in charge of a farm-labor assistant. At the other points, large signs directed combiners to the local war board office for placement.

County agents telephoned their orders for custom combines to the State War Board office. These orders were telephoned to point-of-entry offices by Louis I. Thompson, assistant director of extension, who was designated by the State War Board to handle recruitment and placement.

Point-of-entry offices obtained records and directed 253 combines accompanied by 230 grain-hauling trucks and 558 men. An equal number of outfits did not bother to go to the point-of-entry offices because they had already made arrangements with individual farmers for custom work through correspondence. However, many of these same outfits re-

ported to county agent offices for placement after they had completed the jobs they had arranged for before coming to the State.

Reports returned to the State War Board office by itinerant combine operators indicated that they combined from 400 to 2,000 acres of grain per outfit. A number of operators wrote that they really appreciated the manner in which the program was organized. A reliable source of information regarding where work could be obtained appealed to all of them.

County Agent Wilford Hermann, Tripp County, reported placing 37 combines; and James S. Hopkins, Walworth County, reported 43 machines placed. County agents and farmers have already indicated that they want a similar program in 1944.

The year's accomplishment

Members of the Columbia-Dodge County Line Wisconsin homemakers' club indicated a typically busy year as they answered roll call at a recent monthly meeting. As their names were called, they responded by listing one worth-while project accomplished during the year.

One woman mentioned as her accomplishment the papering of her stairway after hoping for many years to get it done. Two women chalked off needed surgical operations as their best achievements for the year. Another painted and papered her dining room; still another painted all the doors of the house.

"Entertaining gentlemen" was one homemaker's response. It turned out that she had done a royal job in cooking and serving for threshers, corn pickers, and haying crews.

Large gardens, supplying food for family eating and for sale, were mentioned by two women. A large cellar stocked with preserved and canned goods for the winter and early spring months was a typical 1943 contribution. Three meals a day and the washing and ironing added up to one homemaker's achievement for the year. Perhaps one of the hardest things mentioned by any of the women was the accomplishment of finally persuading a reluctant husband to build a needed hogpen.

Stasia Lonergan, Columbia County home demonstration agent, making her annual visit to the club at this meeting, was easily convinced that these women have had more than the usual amount of work this year, with so many men gone, and that they have really accomplished much that is of value to their homes and communities. This is the thirteenth year for the County Line Club.

Food preservation captains carry on

■ How can a county home demonstration agent be in 87 different neighborhoods at once, giving homemakers individual help with their food-preservation problems—not to speak of carrying on a home demonstration agent's hundred other duties?

"It simply can't be done!" would be one answer.

"Let's see how we can do it," was the approach followed last spring by Mrs. Doris H. Steele, home demonstration agent for Orange County, Vt., as she mapped out her wartime foods campaign.

Mrs. Steele went ahead and appointed 87 women as volunteer food-preservation advisers for their neighborhoods. Through these advisers, known as food-conservation captains, she was able to reach more than 2,000 homemakers in her county with latest information on canning, drying, and brining, and other methods of family food preservation. Some of these homemakers had never canned before, and most of them had the problem of preserving much more produce than usual.

Committees in Towns

Early in the year, a family food-supply committee was set up in each town in the county. Members of these town committees were asked to meet with homemakers in every community of the town to discuss the possibility of selecting captains for food conservation and to make plans for food-preservation work. As a result of these community meetings, 87 women were suggested as food conservation captains in Orange County. Their abilities as leaders and good canners were the determining factors in their selection.

Women Accept Responsibility

Mrs. Steele wrote a letter to each prospective captain asking her to accept this responsibility. One hundred percent responded favorably. A new release was then prepared for the local papers announcing the names of the women in the various towns who were to serve as captains and also telling the public what their duties would be.

A series of canning, dehydrating, brining, and krauting demonstrations was held in each town. The food-conservation captains were urged to attend. Announcement was made at these meetings of women who might be called on for further information on food preservation.

Mrs. Steele frequently sent bulletins

and letters to the captains, who gave these publications to their neighbors. The material was directly concerned with the preservation of meats, fruits, and vegetables.

Although this work was started only last spring, it has become valuable; and Mrs. Steele is keeping in close touch with the captains this winter by sending them timely information. She plans to expand the food-conservation captain system this year and use it more.

From the captain's viewpoint, also, the work has been valuable. A recent letter from one of the captains states:

Captain Receives Help

"My first thought was to say 'no' when I was asked to be captain. Then I got to thinking about it and felt a little ashamed of myself, because I knew there were so few left to serve. I sent the card back to the county office saying I would accept. At that time I had no idea of what I was to do; but when I received my first lot of leaflets to give to my friends and neighbors, I felt I could really do something useful.

"I have answered many questions concerning canning, dehydration, and other food-preserving questions. I attended a demonstration on how to use the pressure cooker and the hot-water-bath method of preserving. I also attended a demonstration on canning, drying, krauting and brining, which was most interesting and helpful later. I am so pleased with the help I received from the meeting on pressure cookers, as I was not having too good luck using my own. Since then I have used it for all my canning and have passed the information on to those who did not attend that meeting—so few really know how to operate their cookers correctly.

"I have passed out leaflets to more than 35 families. All the women were glad to get them, and some called for more for their friends or relatives. I have also given the leaflets to a number of friends outside the State who had not received them previously. It is surprising how many called me and asked that I save leaflets for them. The Home Canning Guide was especially good, and I had many calls for it—just could not keep enough on hand, someone was always wanting a copy.

"Being a food-conservation captain, I have tried to help some of my neighbors with their canning, using my own pressure cooker. I helped one woman can 128 quarts, and it was a lot of fun doing it, too.

"I may not be called upon to be a food-conservation captain next year, but I should like very much to say that I have really enjoyed doing it; and I feel that I have received many helpful suggestions, as well as passing along much information to my neighbors."

New York nutrition program

■ The human nutrition program of the

New York State Food Commission is closely interwoven with the regular extension program. Its budget of \$200,000, appropriated by the State War Council, is divided into two parts; \$100,000 is for use in counties not organized for home demonstration work and in up-State cities, and \$100,000 for work in metropolitan areas.

The organization work is carried on in three areas: (1) In unorganized counties; (2) in cities; and (3) in the metropolitan area.

Emergency agents are at work in 30 cities. These agents work under the general direction of the home demonstration agent in the county in which the city is located.

In New York City, the problems are naturally different. The situation is more difficult and complicated, as there is nothing on which to build; so, of necessity, the program has gone more slowly. It is a tribute to the Extension Service that it has been able to move in without difficulty and get the program under way. Mrs. Roger Strauss, one of the commissioners of the State Emergency Food Commission, is administrator in the metropolitan area, and Frances Scudder is executive director. An emergency agent for each of four boroughs has been appointed—all of them experienced women. Besides these agents, a young Negro woman has been employed in Harlem. A woman to work with the Jewish population will soon be appointed and another to work with industry in collaboration with the State Department of Labor.

So far, the program has been chiefly that of encouraging home preservation, canning, drying, and brining. In doing this, the commission has had the services of between 40 and 50 part-time workers. The figures on the amounts of food preserved have not yet been compiled; but when they are it is estimated that the amounts will probably reach phenomenal proportions.

The department of agricultural economics has cooperated closely in developing the program for the fall months. The purpose of this program is to teach the people how they can be well fed on the available foods and to develop substitutes for foods not available.

Youth can give more on farm labor front

DR. F. B. KNIGHT, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.

To this discussion of youth's contribution on the labor front, Dr. Knight brings his own practical experience in directing the Victory Farm Volunteers last summer and in serving as consultant for the Farm Labor Program, as well as his distinguished record in the field of education and applied psychology.

■ When an effective history of World War II is written, America's production of food will receive impressive notice. For until the scientist gives us synthetic pellets for meat and potatoes, food does fight for freedom. Food is helping to win the war; and we trust, it will help to write a just peace.

The history of food production in 1943 records large amounts of food created on our farms and in our gardens. On the whole, disaster did not clutch us. Neither fantastic nor finicky methods were used to produce our daily bread.

The scholarly historian, in his ivory tower, may well consider "Food Production in 1943" as a fascinating topic for leisurely contemplation. His philosophizing can also be of use to us—us, the men of action. For we must put historical consideration to use. Our successes, our half successes, our failures of 1943 can all be shrewdly used if we study them as sharp hints for 1944.

Our philosophy includes the assumption that it is all right for youth to work. This assumption may be snubbed by those who are soft in mind and trust a soft pedagogy. The scientific facts, as far as VFV is concerned, have been clearly stated by Dr. John Dorsey, chairman of the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee for the VFV. As a recognized authority, he has pointed out two bads and one good:

A. It is unwise to present a child with any fact, experience, or endeavor until he is ready for it. Use youth who are mature enough for work.

B. It is unwise to deprive a growing personality of facts, experience, and endeavor for which he is ready. Avoid robbing youth of the values of farm work.

C. It is wise to help youth mobilize their loyalties and energies around a cause that is genuine in its worth.

A, B, and C above are the theory upon which selection and supervision of non-farm youth may be firmly founded, unless one believes that food production in an increasingly hungry world is not a worthy cause.

For 1944, we suggest selection better than the good selection of 1943; training for 1944 better than the good training of last year; placement by the fitting of job to worker better than the good placing of the previous summer; and a system of supervision of youth on the job, which is the honest growth and development of the experience of the 1943 supervisory program.

Anyone who believes that the typical American farmer is an extremist proves his lack of knowledge of the farmer. The farmer is not an extremist, in the sense that he is utterly set in his ways—unchangeable, immovable. Farmers can and often do change from refusing to use city youth to using them with skill and profit, nor are farmers extremists, in the sense that they are overly suggestible, taking up new fashions in labor as uncritically as a high-school maiden will change her mind.

Farmers Will Employ Youth

A mark of maturity is the practice of changing, not too slowly, not too impetuously. Experience is teaching us that farmers are, on this trait, rather mature. The agricultural year of 1943 can suggest to the agricultural year of 1944 that farmers will make reasonable use of reasonable youth when they are reasonably selected and supervised by reasonable men.

Whatever one's economic philosophy may be, 1943 suggests to 1944 that agriculture accommodate itself to the potent fact that labor, especially youth labor, must be bought in a highly competitive market. Industry competes for labor with skill and earnestness. Success in August 1944 is related to effective action during January and February 1944 in getting high-school youth selected, trained, and even placed. We may not plant corn until May 1, 1944, but simple prudence bids us arrange for labor well before May.

One last observation: We all wish and long for peace. To use our time and energy wishing and longing is being our

own worst enemy. Until the guns actually stop firing, it is only hard common sense to work and plan and fight as if peace were years away. It may be, for all we really know! In addition to getting tough with our enemies, we can well get tough with ourselves.

War is violent; need for food is ever more real; labor is scarce. Violent war is best met with violent action. Small-gaged, panty-waist, timid, luck-luster farm-labor practices simply are not good enough. Men of action are well able adequately to select and train, competently to place and supervise. Anything less than the most courageous, ever-daring best should be out—way out—for 1944.

Spanish "thanks" letter

When the 3,000 or so Mexicans who have been in Oregon helping with the harvest of crops returned to their homeland last fall, each carried with him a letter of greeting and gratitude signed jointly by Gov. Earl Snell and William A. Schoenfeld, dean and director of agriculture at Oregon State College. Furthermore, the letter is printed in Spanish and contains on the reverse side two Oregon pictures, one of the State capitol and the other of Agriculture Hall on the campus.

This is the first year that Mexican nationals were brought into Oregon as farm workers. Their presence has been a valuable supplement to the local labor of neighbors and of city women and children in making possible the successful harvesting of huge crops this year.

The letter in part follows: "Neighbors of the Republic of Mexico, Greetings: The farmers of the State of Oregon salute you. They are grateful to you and your fellow countrymen who have labored in the production and harvest of the crops of this country . . . We hope that your associations here have been congenial and that you have found it as profitable to you as it has been to us . . . If similar cooperation in the war effort should seem desirable again, we should consider it a privilege to welcome you back to this State."

Home sewing pays

A total income of more than \$2,000 for home sewing was earned by homemakers in Harlan County, Ky., during the past year. Some women made from 300 to 500 garments for their neighbors and friends, in addition to doing their own family sewing. A study of the care of rayon materials to get the most wear, preshrinking of fabrics before sewing, and dyeing and pressing of garments to be made over were points generally practiced by these homemakers.

Twenty-five years of growing

Home demonstration in Essex County, N. J., celebrates a silver anniversary



Classes in the use of meat extenders like this one in the home of Mrs. Aaron Combee, Caldwell Township, are showing many Essex County homemakers how to serve substantial, hearty meals despite the wartime shortage of meat. Under Mrs. Shepard's instruction, the group makes a substantial cheese casserole and a stuffed beef heart.

■ How methods of carrying on a Home Economics Extension Service program in a northern New Jersey county have changed to meet new needs as the county has grown from an almost entirely rural area to one that now consists largely of suburban homes for commuters to nearby New York and to the large city of Newark—that's the story told in Essex County's twenty-fifth anniversary of Extension Service work.

December 7, 1943—"Pearl Harbor Day"—marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Home Economics Extension Service in Essex. In those early days, at the conclusion of World War I, the western half of the county was rural, and the program established was specifically planned for farm women and girls. Hot school lunches, substantially built dress forms, permanent patterns, millinery, and canning were the main features of extension work in those first years.

As the metropolitan area of nearby New York City increased in population, much of western Essex County was developed for suburban homes. This expansion resulted in a growing demand on the part of suburban homemakers for help with their problems—problems which proved not too different from those the farm neighbors of these women were

facing. But as the population of Essex County grew to 837,340, a change in methods of carrying on home demonstration work was necessary in order to make the extension program more effective.

So in 1930, the home demonstration agent, Margaret Shepard, began a co-operative program with the largest daily evening paper in the county and in New Jersey. The newspaper provided the use of its auditorium, an equipped kitchen, and its news columns. In the newspaper's rooms, the home demonstration agent trained local leaders—leaders who have helped carry on a far-reaching program in foods and nutrition from 1930 to the present time. This program was gradually expanded to include clinics in household repairs, mending, pressing, remodeling. Even a club that brought together brides and inexperienced homemakers for work with all types of homemaking problems was introduced into the Extension Service picture.

In 1932, a Newark Sunday paper became interested in cooperating with Essex County's home demonstration agent, and as a result she has been supplying material for the foods page of this newspaper ever since. Well over 50,000 letters from homemakers in all parts of

the county have been sent to Mrs. Shepard in care of the paper. In addition, she has received thousands of letters sent directly to her office—all of them requesting information on everything from how to make a pop-over pop to how to plan well-balanced meals on rock-bottom incomes.

Regular extension methods—leader training meetings, discussion group meetings, demonstrations—have not been neglected in the Essex County program either. Mrs. Shepard and the assistant county home demonstration agent who was added to the staff several years ago carry this type of program in conjunction with the newspaper work that has proved so effective in Essex.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary birthday party of the Essex County Extension Service held in the Newark Evening News auditorium on December 7 was well attended, not only by the homemakers who have enjoyed the full benefits of the extension program in recent years, but by some of the women who have seen it grow and develop over the past quarter of a century. One group was just as enthusiastic as the other about the adaptability of extension work to every need with which county women have been faced.

They have seen Home Economics Extension Service work carry Essex through the aftermath of World War I, through depression days, and through the pre-war era. Now, with their Nation facing the greatest crisis in its history, these women turn again to the Extension Service—this time for help in the tremendous job of fighting the war on the home front.

Homemakers tour Mediterranean zone

A "rocking-chair tour" of the Mediterranean war zone in which the American armed forces have been active is acquainting members of homemakers' clubs in Kentucky with those areas. Prepared by Grace Snodgrass, librarian at the agricultural experiment station at Lexington, the study is presented each month by a member in practically all clubs. Kodak pictures, letters from sons and brothers in the service, and maps supplement the tours to create widespread interest.

■ Almost 4½ million quarts of food were canned by homemakers in Pike County, Ky., during the past summer. Homemakers also dried 70,331 pounds of fruits and vegetables and stored 237,568 bushels. That more than three-fourths of their food has been produced on their farms was reported by 3,267 families.

Food on the New Mexico front

MRS. DOROTHY HANNY, *Extension Nutritionist, New Mexico*

■ "Food Fights for Freedom" is more than a slogan in New Mexico; it is a living reality for which thousands of men and women throughout the State have assumed a definite responsibility.

During 1943, New Mexico families canned 11,719,593 quarts of food. This food was canned by farmers, ranchers, women living in small towns, and women living in larger centers. Some of it was the produce from the thousands of Victory Gardens grown all over the State. In addition to the food canned, there have been some 2,364,990 pounds of food conserved by methods other than canning, such as drying, storing, brining, and freezing.

These figures show what a tremendous effort has been made by the people of New Mexico to aid the war effort on the home front. In past years, according to figures received from county extension agents, there have never been more than 1 million containers canned in the State in any 1 year. There have never been more than 500,000 pounds of food conserved by other methods during 1 year.

Besides the actual work involved in

this tremendous food-conservation effort, the people accomplished it under trying circumstances. There aren't enough pressure cookers to go round, and there has been a limit to the number that could be obtained. The number of containers is also limited. This situation gave rise to adopting methods other than canning by which food could be conserved. Even so, equipment in these fields, such as dehydration and freezing, has been inadequate. Everywhere people are saying "give us more food-preservation equipment."

Of the total amount of food canned, about half a million containers were put up in the 36 food-preservation centers scattered over the State. There were 22 of these centers that were available to both rural and urban people.

It seems to be the consensus among the people of New Mexico that their chief need is for food-preservation equipment. If such equipment can be supplied, they are willing to do the rest. They have shown that they can produce the food and are willing to conserve it up to the limit of available facilities.

up to the minute with her Victory menus, which are daily meal-planning outlines worked out on current point allowances.

During the summer, we have had three other gravure feature spreads on the emergency farm labor problem, in addition to daily features in the Journal and the Evening Bulletin, which is the afternoon paper published by the Journal Company.

The moral of this story is that the newspaper editor, once he realizes the Extension Service and extension workers have legitimate news for his readers, will seek the assistance of the service. I maintain that the best news service the Extension Service can give is presentation of facts. Facts are more eloquent than propaganda, which is the construction that most hard-boiled editors, who say they have been overwhelmed with Government "press releases," place upon hand-outs.

Too often extension workers themselves fail to understand the news value of facts and so do not establish confidence in their good work in the minds of newspaper editors in their communities. They fail to make the right approach, which is this: "Mr. Editor, here is a good story, I believe. These are the facts." From there on, let the editor say what he wants and how he wants it. Then you'll have the newspaper as your ally, and save effort and travel in reaching the greatest number of your constituents in the shortest possible time.

Extension works through newspapers

HERBERT M. HOFFORD, *Extension Editor, Rhode Island*

■ Extension workers, cooperating with their extension editor, are able to cover much ground right from their desks if they use the press channels in their territory in the right way.

In Rhode Island, we have been most fortunate in gaining the confidence of the newspapers, particularly the Providence Sunday Journal—the only Sunday newspaper in the State that has a wide coverage in neighboring Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In a recent edition, the extension news was presented in a gravure spread dramatizing the emergency farm labor situation through a Pint-Sized Farmerette feature, inspired by a U. S. Crop Corps and Victory Volunteer example. Three regular Sunday features also appeared: Columns conducted by Mrs. Vivian P. MacFawn, the home demonstration agent in northern Rhode Island; by Prof. Crawford P. Hart, poultry specialist; and by Lorenzo F. Kinney, Jr.,

State 4-H leader. A special article by Violet B. Higbee, nutrition extension specialist who writes periodic articles on timely nutrition subjects, was also published.

How the newspaper editor works with the State extension editor is illustrated by Prof. Hart's column. Mr. Garret Byrnes, editor of the Sunday Journal, asked me, as the Rhode Island extension editor, to suggest a person who could write a down-to-earth weekly column on back-yard poultry keeping. I suggested Mr. Hart, and the Journal editor asked him to submit several samples. That was the start of the weekly series, and already Mr. Hart has received more than 1,200 letters from Journal readers requesting information and literature mentioned in his column.

Mr. Kinney, in his column, covers the news high lights of the activities of his State-wide 4-H organization, and Mrs. MacFawn is able to keep Journal readers

A Victory sing to sell bonds

A 4-H Victory sing was a feature of the 4-H Club program in Massachusetts during the third war bond drive. Twenty-seven older 4-H boys and girls presented a special half-hour program over Stations WBZ and WBZA. The program was under the direction of Augustus D. Zanzig, formerly of the National recreation Association, now consultant for the Treasury Department.

Special invitations were sent to a group of 4-H people known for their interest in music and their ability to sing. The Treasury Department song sheet was sent previous to the broadcast to a large number of 4-H leaders, who were urged to have their groups listen in and sing with the group in the studio. The song sheet was also distributed after the broadcast to those requesting it. A special postal card, a news story, and an item in the Gleam (4-H house organ for Massachusetts leaders) publicized the event.

Mr. Zanzig returned to Massachusetts for a similar 4-H songfest on November 20, when, with the same group of young folks, he presented songs of thanksgiving.



Extension agents join fighting forces

News from extension workers who have gone from the farm front to the fighting front is gleaned from letters they have sent to former coworkers. The roll call continues from last month the list of extension workers serving in the armed forces and lists additional names received since the first list was made up.

With American Red Cross in India

I really don't think anyone was more surprised than I to discover that the foreign service I was looking forward to was going to be in India.

I wish I could write all about my trip over. It was intensely interesting in spite of the discomforts accompanying the transport of troops. We didn't go through a single thing that made me regret coming over. We were attached to our Army unit back in the States, so we traveled all the time as part of the Army, and I loved it. I learned to sleep and eat when and where the opportunity came, whether it had been 2 or 20 hours since we had eaten. I've carried packs so heavy I couldn't raise myself up steps without pulling myself up by my hands. My deepest regret now is that I have been detached from the Army and am assigned to our Command headquarters office. They say it's temporary and eventually I'll get a field assignment, and I'm only waiting for that time.

India is a huge country, and I have seen a very small percentage of it; but I have seen several very different parts of it. The countryside which I have seen is quite beautiful—so much vegetation. When we saw it, hibiscus was blooming everywhere, and the low places were full of water hyacinths. Then, of course, there were millions of plants and flowers we couldn't ever identify, strange, highly colored birds, and even monkeys in the trees. The only other of the many famous Indian wild animals I've seen so far are jackals, which are numerous and scream like the dickens at night.

The human side of the animal life is what is strangest and most interesting. There are so many people. The swarms of them are still what amaze every one of us—they are everywhere, just masses

of them. I am in a city now. There are many poor people; in fact, we see them starving to death. They live right on the sidewalks, eating, sleeping, bathing right there.

We have many servants here, as the upper classes lose face if they do menial tasks, as we do back home. The boys who do the housework, wait on tables, and clean our rooms are called bearers. The women maids are ayahs, who wash our clothes, do our ironing, and polish shoes. Very few of the bearers, waiters, taxi drivers, rickshaw pullers, and coolies speak any or even a little English; and, considering how much Hindustani we Americans know, you can imagine the situation. We have had to learn several terms, but I don't learn Hindustani very fast. I'm always getting into situations where I feel so futile, and I find myself surrounded by a dozen black faces, all looking so anxious to try to understand what Memsahib wants or means.

One of the things that astound all of us is the nonchalant way in which cattle live in the city and roam around at will. They are sacred and can't be killed or eaten. They say there are 400 million people in India and 200 million cattle. You have no idea how much I'd like to see extension work started over here; but I guess, with the religious taboos, it wouldn't get very far.

Needless to say, we spend most of the time that we devote to social life with our American soldiers; and, believe me, an American girl is definitely tremendously popular over here. I have yet to run across anyone I knew back in the States, but since being in India we constantly run into men from the ship we came across on, and that is a real reunion. A familiar face around here is a



gift from heaven. Since being separated from the two ARC girls with whom I came abroad, I have had my lonesome times.

You will never know how much we appreciate letters here. When the mail comes in, everyone watches longingly. No mail means a blue day and night. And the boys out in the camps, away from most means of recreation and social visiting, depend on mail even more than we in town. I have read and reread time and time again every letter I have received. I'm hoping that if any of you write to boys overseas, you won't wait until you get an answer before writing again. Any contact from the States is as manna to them, and don't blame them if they are lax in writing. They are, most all of them, busy as they can be; writing facilities are bad, and there is so little they can tell.—*Laurel Sabrosky, formerly assistant extension analyst, Federal Extension Service.*

Sees the Inside of a Fox Hole

"I was unassigned in the Air Corps until last June, at which time I joined a fighter squadron and left for overseas duty soon after. We spent some time in England, were among the first troops to come to Africa, and wasted little time upon our arrival. I'll just say that our pilots come out better than a draw. It wasn't all grapes with the ground personnel either, and I'll admit that I've seen the inside of a fox hole more than once."—*Lt. Otis B. Magrill, Texas.*

The Roll Call

ARIZONA

Charles M. Cochran, Army.
William A. Steenbergen, Army.

ARKANSAS

W. S. Barabin, Mississippi County Negro agent.

CALIFORNIA

Lt. W. M. Herms, Yolo County assistant agent, Navy.

COLORADO

John P. Bee, Phillips County agent, Second Air Force.

Lt. Clayton A. Bishop, assistant agent, Weld County, Army.

Capt. Allan H. Bostwick, Teller County agent, Army.

Sgt. Jack N. French, Prowers County agent, Army.

Ensign David Greenwald, Alamosa County agent, Navy.

Maj. James P. Hartman, Montrose County agent, Army.

Maj. George R. Henderson, district agent, Army.

Lt. Albert M. Lane, assistant agent, Mesa County, Army.

Capt. Chas. W. McIlvaine, Jr., Gunnison County agent, Army.

Euena Thostesen, home demonstration agent, Washington County, WAVES.

Lt. Jeanne Warner, assistant State 4-H Club agent, WAC.

DELAWARE

Pvt. John E. Lafferty, extension editor, Army.

Ensign W. C. Skoglund, extension poultry specialist, Navy.

Maj. L. A. Stearns, extension entomologist, Army.

INDIANA

Ens. Tom Parkinson, Henry County assistant agent, Navy. Missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

KENTUCKY

Harry Baker Atterbury, Jr., county agent.

Ray R. Brownfield, assistant county agent.

Howard Campbell, assistant county agent.

S. Louis Clarkson, assistant county agent.

Glenn W. Clay, assistant county agent.

Wallace Coffey, county agent.

George D. Corder, county agent.

John W. Cowgill, assistant county agent.

Frank R. Cox, Jr., assistant county agent.

Ralph Cundiff, county agent.

Sidney DeLong, assistant county agent.

J. Maurice Drake, associate county agent.

James G. Dye, county agent.

L. Holmes Ellis, county agent.

Franklin Frazier, assistant county agent.

Warren H. Gardner, assistant county agent.

William F. Griffin, assistant county agent.

Charles E. Griffy, Jr., assistant county agent.

Curtis Hancock, assistant county agent.

George M. Harris, field agent in dairying.

Joe M. Howard, county agent.

Woodrow Hughes, assistant county agent.

Ernest L. Janes, county agent.

William D. Kleiser, county agent.

William Charles McClure, county agent.

Joseph R. McCord, county agent.

Louise McGoldrick, home demonstration agent.

Laymon Miller, assistant county agent.

Kermit Mills, county agent.

James O. Moynahan, assistant county agent.

Reginald L. Prather, assistant county agent.

W. Russell Reynolds, Jr., county agent.

Wayland Rhoads, field agent in animal husbandry.

Clyde M. Richardson, associate county agent.

Wilson M. Routt, assistant county agent.

H. Grady Sellards, field agent in animal husbandry.

Harold H. Simpson, assistant county agent.

William F. Threlkeld, assistant county agent.

Graham Wilkins, assistant county agent.

Maurice K. Williams, assistant county agent.

Glynn E. Williamson, county agent.

Mary Frances Wilson, clerk in county agent's office.

Ralph D. Winchester, county agent.

MAINE

A/C Raymond Delano, Army.

Helengrace Lancaster.

Pvt. Walter E. Potter, Army.

4-H Club members buy Mustang fighter



■ Cortland County, N. Y., 4-H Club boys and girls who served as "salesmen for victory" in the spring war bond drive of 1943 will receive a picture of the P-51 Mustang fighter ship which their bond and stamp sales bought. The pictures are being presented to them by the Cortland County War Finance Committee for their record for selling more than \$100,000 worth of bonds and stamps, far more than their \$75,000 goal, the amount essential to buy a pursuit ship.

Each photo of the pursuit airship will be accompanied by a sheet of information describing this fighter, called the Mustang by the British and Apache by the United States Army Air Force.

Working with their local war finance committee, these boys and girls, in addition to buying bonds and stamps themselves, sold them to persons in their communities in a competition for club prizes of bonds and stamps and for individual awards of gold, blue, and red stars.

After the first 31 days of the contest, a check-up at the end of March by county 4-H Club Agent Joe S. Taylor and his assistants showed that the 4-H boys and girls had sold more than \$35,000 worth of bonds and stamps and had surpassed all expected achievements.

Result of this fast start was the setting of a higher goal, sales of \$75,000 in bonds for the 3 months, enough to buy a Mustang fighter plane.

Sales jumped in the spring when a rally-day box social was held in which the boys bid stamps for the lunches packed by the girls, and through 4-H

auctions of farm produce, chickens, pies, and other goods. Two box socials alone netted more than \$3,800 in sales. The May 31 accounting showed total sales had passed the goal by more than \$25,000.

Best 4-H bond salesmen in the county were the members of Beaver Meadows Senior Club of Homer, with \$10,911.45 in sales. Runners-up were the River Valley Senior 4-H Club of Homer, with a \$7,582.30 record; and the Preble Merry Maids 4-H Club, with \$7,267.20 in sales to their credit.

Food for 332 soldiers

Sedgwick County, Kans., has proved itself to be a veritable arsenal of food production during the 1943 4-H Club year under the able leadership of Edwin A. Kline, county club agent. Concentrating their efforts on the projects that would contribute most directly to the prosecution of the war, the 25 clubs in the county produced food for all the breakfasts, lunches, and dinners for 332 servicemen for a year by completing projects valued at \$67,554.

Visiting in hundreds of the farm homes that dot the Sedgwick County landscape, interspersed with oil derricks and defense plants, Mr. Kline supervised 706 busy youngsters in the feeding of half a carload of lambs, in raising 4,500 chickens, and in growing 48 acres of garden and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. With an eye to supplying their fighting brothers

and friends with plenty of pork chops and steaks, club members raised 2 carloads of beef and fattened 2 carloads of hogs. Much army bread and breakfast cereal can be made from their 7,200 bushels of corn and 2,580 bushels of wheat.

In their project talks at club meetings, the girls reveal a realistic grasp of the wartime food situation. By preserving 6,000 quarts of food this year they have demonstrated their understanding that a home-produced supply of food releases commercial stocks for others.

Scrap drives and bond sales are prevalent in Sedgwick County 4-H circles, also. Members enrolled in the war effort project alone purchased almost \$3,000 worth of bonds and stamps, and the county made a sizable contribution for purchase of the ambulance presented to the Army by the 4-H Clubs of America.

Prospects for "making their best better" are good, as Mr. Kline and his one hundred adult club leaders plan together for an even more successful year in 1944.

No inactive period in 4-H Club work in Indiana

Indiana 4-H Club members are wide awake and "rarin' to go" all the time. There is no place in their 4-H program for an inactive period. Because of the many important and interesting things they have to do in planning and carrying out their 4-H Club program, club members and leaders have no time during the full calendar year for their interest to lag.

There cannot be a dull day in the year-round 4-H program, which is planned in the fall. Their program includes 4-H projects, recreation, social events, club meetings, preparation for and participation in 4-H judging, demonstrations, camps, tours, exhibits, achievement recognition events for 4-H leaders and members, training meetings for leaders and for officers, and participation in State and national 4-H contests.

This "natural as life" year-round program requires careful planning and persistent performance on the part of 4-H Club members and leaders.

■ Ability of extension workers to make rapid adjustment to wartime programs is strikingly portrayed in North Carolina Fights With Extra Food, a war bulletin of the North Carolina Extension Service. This bulletin, geared to the Food Fights for Freedom campaign which was launched Nation-wide in November, has a November 1943 date line. That is a quick follow-through on a campaign.

Have you read?

I Knew Carver. A pamphlet. G. Lake Imes. 24 pp. J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Condensing the life and work of the late Dr. George Washington Carver into a 24-page brochure, Dr. G. Lake Imes, Presbyterian minister and director of the radio program, "My People," tells a simple, intimate story of the great scientist.

For 25 years Dr. Imes and Dr. Carver were associated on the staff at Tuskegee. Both were deeply interested in improving rural living. Dr. Imes approached the problem through the church, devoting a large part of his time to the training of rural ministers. Dr. Carver's approach, which has become a legend of the Southland, was through the peanut, the sweet-potato, and the soil of Alabama.

The booklet is more than a catalog of biographical information on the peanut wizard. It pierces the veil of secrecy that surrounded much of Dr. Carver's research and presents the challenge which urged the eminent scientist onward relentlessly in quest of new discoveries.

More than this, the author goes beyond the laboratory and test tubes and paints a portrait of the human, laughing, joking, sometimes reticent George Carver whose high-pitched voice, high stiff collar, and high-top shoes singled him out in the crowd as someone markedly different from the ordinary run of men. It isn't a reporter's story after two or three interviews; it is a distillation of years of intimate experiences with the great chemurgist.

With penetrating discernment, Dr. Imes has selected a few of the highlights of Carver's brilliant career and carefully outlined them in bold relief to serve as guideposts to better living.—*Sherman Briscoe, editor, Press Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Bulletins—How to Make Them More Attractive. A pamphlet for the part-time editor; aimed at improving processed bulletins and leaflets. 24 pp. Catherine Emig. Social Work Publicity Council. New York, N. Y. 1942.

Another of the series of pamphlets for social workers containing much material of value to Extensioners. A pertinent line is "—every time you write a story think of (an average person) and don't write a word he wouldn't understand—that's newspaper English." An interesting section is devoted to "tired words and phrases." Another section is devoted to the use of illustrations, lay-out, and similar art phases. The chapter on

production is fundamental.—*Don Bennett, Visual Education Specialist, Federal Extension Service.*

Photographs and How To Use Them.

A pamphlet about making pictures that talk. 32 pp. David Turteltaub, Ph. D. National Publicity Council. New York, N. Y. 1941.

There is a difference between taking pictures and making pictures. The difference lies in the mind of the photographer. Dr. Turteltaub has tried to define this difference and has succeeded. Liberal use of photographs, together with analyses of why they are good, help the potential picture maker. These are the basic principles; these are the kinds of pictures that tell stories, that produce emotions and reactions in the readers; we need more of these kinds of pictures.—*Don Bennett, Visual Education Specialist, Federal Extension Service.*

Uncle Sam Versus Inflation. The problem and its solution in cartoons. Otto H. Ehrlich. 159 pp. Harper & Bros., New York and London. 1943.

As inflation is an outgrowth of the complex operation of economic forces, its cause and effect are sometimes difficult for the average layman to understand, whether he be the man on the street or behind the plow.

Through the use of 80 simple cartoons, accompanied by a minimum of reading material, Otto H. Ehrlich, instructor in economics at Brooklyn College, in his book, *Uncle Sam Versus Inflation*, has done an excellent job of using the visual process in explaining inflation in simple terms.

This is not a textbook. It is unique in that it pioneers in the field of utilizing pictorial devices as an aid in interpreting abstract ideas to the lay mind and, as such, merits study by extension workers. After illustrating clearly in cartoons the forces that cause prices to rise during a war period, Mr. Ehrlich visualizes the disastrous effects of inflation upon various groups of people in our society and upon the National Government as well. From this point it is but a short step to showing why inflation should be controlled during periods such as we are now experiencing. Finally, the author picturizes the necessary procedures of inflation control such as higher taxes, bond buying, voluntary savings, forced loans, price control, rationing of goods, and other controls designed to keep our domestic economy in balance. True, the necessary measures of inflation control

mean sacrifice on the part of civilians for the present, but such sacrifices are shown to be insignificant compared with those which we shall be forced to undergo during the aftermath of the war if inflation is not controlled.

A few minutes spent in reviewing the excellent arrangement of interesting and informative cartoons carried in *Uncle Sam Versus Inflation* should swiftly portray to the casual reader the story of inflation and why it is a serious menace to America.—*Dr. W. B. Stout, principal farm economist, in charge Economics Section, Federal Extension Service.*

Businessmen portray extension work

County extension agents of Juneau County, Wis., cooperated with Mauston business organizations in providing a constructive homecoming - Halloween - week end program. The purpose was to emphasize what various groups were doing toward war activities and, at the same time, to provide an outlet for what otherwise might be destructive energies.

Helen Davis, home demonstration agent for Juneau County, reports that businessmen in Mauston conceived the idea of putting up displays in various windows of stores in town, assigning a window to each organization such as the 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other clubs. These windows were judged for originality and neatness and best presentation of what the organization was doing as its part in war service. One of the 4-H windows won third place with a display of fresh vegetables, butter, milk, and eggs against a green-and-white background. A small manikin was borrowed from a department store and dressed in a miniature 4-H uniform, illustrating the part 4-H boys and girls are playing in producing Food for Freedom.

In addition to the store-window displays, the program for the week end of Halloween and homecoming in the high school included a bond auction for the community where a pair of nylon stockings went to the buyer of \$800 in war bonds. The high light of the week end was a dance held for young people of the town.

The businessmen of the town and the county agents, representing a large number of the young people, have worked together to make this a successful project.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTION of American Industry and business to the Victory Garden Program, the National Victory Garden Institute is offering a certificate to those companies which have participated in a substantial way.

Unlocking manpower problem

■ There may be counties with better soil and other agricultural resources than Dubois County, Ind., but there is none surpassing Dubois County when it comes to its farmers' will to work for Victory on the Food Front.

Ranking in the top bracket of county agricultural agents in Indiana who turned in a fine performance on the emergency farm-labor program during the past year, C. A. Nicholson did his share in helping his farmers to step up their livestock and crop production and in administering a broad program for 4-H Clubs and extension home economics clubs.

During the past year, he and his co-operating organizations recruited and placed more than 1,000 farm workers, many of whom were made available in other agricultural areas of the State where manpower was needed. His record shows that he actively participated in a wider range of farm-labor program activities than perhaps any other agent.

Just about the time the county was being organized last spring for its farm-labor program, the strawberry crop appeared on the seasonal horizon for harvest. County Agent Nicholson helped find men to get the job done. The spring flood along the Wabash River brought calls for tractor drivers and workers from counties nearby, and many of these orders were filled with Dubois County workers. Some of these farm helpers continued to work through the summer in the adjoining counties.

Tomato Crop Harvested

Dubois County had a 1,200-acre tomato crop. Pickers were supplied. The U. S. Employment Service office at Evansville, nearly 70 miles away, asked "Nick" for help in recruiting canning-factory labor. The county agricultural agent came through with flying colors.

In July, State Farm Labor Supervisor J. B. Kohlmeyer of Purdue University issued a call for detassellers for hybrid seed corn. "Nick" selected 63 boys for that job. He could have supplied more, had they been needed. Then he spent his vacation supervising "his boys" while they worked. It was a big day in Jasper on July 28 when "Nick" and the detassellers left for the big Victory Farm Volunteers camp at Kentland, some 180 miles away. Signs were hanging on their school busses reading: We Are Victory Workers and Detassel Corn and Demoralize Hitler. The group worked as a unit throughout the period.

Here is what the seed producer had to



C. A. Nicholson, county agent of Dubois County, Ind., with J. B. Kohlmeyer, State farm labor supervisor, as "Nick's" bus, which carried 63 boy corn detassellers, was ready to leave Jasper.

say about the Dubois County boys: "The Dubois County unit certainly gave a good example of cooperation and realization of a job to be done. There wasn't a slacker or a 'panty-waist' in the Dubois County outfit. Every boy did his job."

More recently, "Nick" has been recruiting from the ranks of underemployed farmers to supply help for some of Indiana's big corn-producing counties. Thirty-five experienced men from this group have been picking corn and helping with the hemp harvest in northwestern Indiana. The hemp company officials were so pleased with these workers that on Thanksgiving Day they provided them with a big turkey dinner. After the fall and winter work has been done in this area of the State, these workers will return to their own farms in the spring.

What are the keys "Nick" uses in "unlocking" the manpower problem? They are few and simple: Hard work, intimate knowledge of his county and farmers, desire to boost income of his farmers, matching farm jobs to the farm workers, and inspiring farmers' confidence in his leadership.

Curb markets for Negro farmers

■ Negro farm families in Edgcombe and Nash Counties, N. C., now have an outlet for their surplus produce, and those who live in the towns of Tarboro and Rocky Mount have a convenient place where they may buy fresh produce directly from their country brethren. Due largely to the efforts of Negro Farm Agent F. D. Wharton of Edgcombe County, the two curb markets were

established during the past summer but actually were made possible through the long years of his constant endeavor to teach better farming methods and practices to the Negro families in Edgcombe County.

The Tarboro market was opened on July 8 when 11 sellers brought in their produce and sold it for \$49.95 in cash. This was twice what anyone had expected; but it gave Agent Wharton and the Negro home agent, Mrs. Hazel S. Parker, much encouragement.

When it was seen that the Tarboro market was successfully launched, those Negro families living in the western half of Edgcombe and in adjoining Nash County wanted a market established at Rocky Mount, largest town in Edgcombe-Nash Counties. Last September 18, this additional market was launched with opening sales of \$139.89 made by the same number of sellers as at Tarboro.

Since then, sales have continued to climb at both markets; and the Tarboro market reports 15 families selling \$112 worth of produce, with 16 sellers at Rocky Mount also reporting increased sales.

"Professor" Wharton, as he is affectionately known by both white and Negro families in Edgcombe County, got permission from the owners to use a lot in Tarboro for the duration of the war. An old house on this lot was torn down; and, using most of the timbers and planking, a new building was constructed by 12 men who are heads of families first invited to begin the sales on the Tarboro market. Their labor was entirely voluntary, and timber that could not be used was sold to pay for other materials needed in the construction work. The Board of County Commissioners were so much impressed by Wharton's work at the Tarboro market that they appropriated \$200 to aid him in preparing for the Rocky Mount market.

The leading products which have been sold, so far, at the first market have been vegetables, \$925; poultry, \$545; eggs, \$425; corn meal, \$171; watermelons, \$122; fruits and berries, \$109.

In contrast, the most popular products at the later established Rocky Mount market are poultry, \$317; eggs, \$245; vegetables, \$137; butter, \$49; fruits and berries, \$48; and meats, \$29.

Money from these sales has gone into the repair or building of brooder and poultry houses; the purchase of baby chicks, feed, calves, or heifers; the reduction of debts; improvement of homes; new furniture; jars, and equipment for canning; garden seed; insect poisons; clothing for the family; war bonds and stamps; the United War Fund; local churches and schools; and into innumerable other necessary channels.

AMONG

OURSELVES

County agents honored

The National Association of County Agents, meeting in Chicago late in November, heard the heads of the principal farm organizations discuss the pressing wartime problems of agriculture. Director M. L. Wilson discussed the role to be played by county agents, and Grover Hill, representing the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration, talked about the responsibilities of education on war programs. E. D. Beck of Alice, Tex., was elected president for the coming year; A. F. MacDougall, Concord, Mass., vice president; W. H. Sill of Parkersburg, W. Va., secretary-treasurer; and L. V. Toyne, Greeley, Colo., member of executive committee.

One of the high lights of the meeting was the recognition given the following 77 agents for the distinguished service they have given to agriculture in their counties: Arkansas, W. B. Vinzant, H. S. Hinson; Colorado, Sherman S. Hoar, A. F. Hoffman, Jr.; Florida, J. R. Gunn, E. H. Finlayson; Georgia, W. E. Neville, C. W. Wheeler, A. J. Nitzschke, Dallas Spurlock; Idaho, B. E. Kuhns, D. T. Bolingbroke; Illinois, Guy H. Husted, Daniel E. Warren, Virgil J. Banter; Iowa, M. Glen Birlingmair, Harold Montgomery, George Rosenfeld, Rex B. Conn; Kentucky, Troll Young, S. A. Porter, W. B. Howell, R. T. Faulkner.

From Maine, W. Sherman Rowe; Michigan, John Allen Brown, D. L. McMillan; Minnesota, C. Eugene Stower, Carl G. Ash, Alfred L. Sjowall; Missouri, Dan E. Miller, J. Robert Hall, J. A. Fairchild; Nebraska, C. W. Nibler; New Hampshire, Ed W. Holden; New Jersey, George E. Lamb, A. C. McLean, Dwight M. Babbitt; New Mexico, Stuart Stirling; Ohio, O. D. Sands, George W. Kreidler; Oklahoma, A. R. Jacob, Claud S. Sullivan; Puerto Rico, Juan F. Acosta; South Carolina, J. Ward McLendon, R. H. Lemmon; South Dakota, Floyd A. Haley.

From Tennessee, G. C. Summers, C. W. Robinson, F. G. Vickers, I. T. Elrod, C. F. Arrants, G. C. Baker; Texas, N. H. Hunt, Frank Newsom, W. S. Foster, R. O. Dunkle, J. O. Stovall, V. L. Sandlin, G. R. Warren, Jack Williams, V. F. Jones, S. Whitsett; Utah, Robert H. Stewart; Vermont, E. M. Root; Washington, H. C. Burgess, A. M. Richardson, Vey J. Valentine; West Virginia, T. H. McGovran, J. M. Pierpoint, W. N. McClung, H. L. Riggle,

A. H. Lough; Wisconsin, A. D. Carew, J. N. Kavanaugh, R. W. Hurley, Ira V. Goodell; Wyoming, Clyde A. Johnson.

■ HOWRY H. WARNER, director of the Hawaii Extension Service, has been granted a leave of absence and has been assigned as an area representative in the South Pacific by the Foreign Economic Administration. Among other things, he will supervise United States cooperative efforts to help increase vegetable and other food production, commercial fishing, and lumber production. After Pearl Harbor, Director Warner played an important part in organizing the wartime food resources of the Hawaiian Islands and in helping the people of the island to become self-sufficient, as far as possible, in food production. He is well qualified to assume the important responsibilities placed on him by the Foreign Economic Administration.

■ WALTER GILLING WARD, well-known extension engineer in Kansas, died November 22, 1943. A graduate of the Kansas State College, he was in charge of the Architecture Department of the North Dakota Agricultural College for 6 years before returning to Kansas as extension architect in 1920 and in 1925 was put in charge of the Department of Engineering Extension. In 1931, he received the degree of Master of Science in Architecture from Iowa State College. He was a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers and the American Institute of Architects.

■ WALTER S. BROWN, director of the Georgia Extension Service, was selected "man of the year in Georgia agriculture" by the Progressive Farmer. Among the reasons for honoring Director Brown, the magazine listed the following facts: Georgia broke all records, both its own and those of other States, in peanuts produced; Georgia increased its sweetpotato production another 20 percent to continue to lead the Nation; Georgia set new records in hay and Irish potatoes produced; livestock income is about the highest it has been since records have been kept; last year was a banner year in soil improvement, and pastures were about doubled; about 150,000 town people cooperated with farm families to save the crops.

As director of the Georgia Extension Service, the agency that has carried the heaviest responsibility in taking this 1943 program to the 200,000 farm families of the State and in helping them to put it over, Walter Scott Brown has exhibited unusual leadership, organized ability, tact, and perseverance.

■ MRS. ELLA SHANNON BOWLES was recently appointed extension editor in New Hampshire. Mrs. Bowles has worked with the Federal Writers' Project in New Hampshire and served as managing editor of the American Cookery Magazine.

■ Maine home demonstration agents are conducting meetings this fall and winter on how to care for a patient in the home. These meetings are held in any community in Maine where homemakers wish instruction and are unable to devote time to or obtain instructors for the more comprehensive home-nursing course given by the American Red Cross. Knowledge of the basic principles of home nursing would be of vital importance if an epidemic should occur similar to the epidemic of influenza, which took such a ghastly toll of civilian lives during the first World War.

Flag ceremony

Mrs. Ed Larson, Juneau County, Wis., has developed a flag ceremony to use at 4-H meetings that has won State-wide approval.

Mrs. Larson worked out the ceremony for the Armenia 4-H Club. Its successful use there has led to its use on a county-wide basis. Mrs. Larson was asked to present her ceremony at the State 4-H leader camp at Green Lake.

The flag ceremony—used to open 4-H Club meetings—is very simple, easily done by the 4-H members, yet very impressive. After the call to assembly, or calling the meeting to order, the president asks the flag bearers to present the flags. The Armenia club made their 4-H flag the same size as their American flag and put it on a standard. These two flags are brought in, put in place, and the group gives the pledge of allegiance, after which the 4-H Club pledge is recited. Singing of some song such as "America the Beautiful," "God Bless America," or a 4-H song follows the pledges.

Mrs. Larson explains that the clubs then proceed with their regular business meeting and entertainment. She likes using the rest of the ceremony at the end of the meeting because it makes the meeting more businesslike, provides a definite finish to the evening, and gives atmosphere. A song similar to those mentioned above is sung by the group, and the flags are retired.

Helen Davis, Juneau County home demonstration agent, says that Mrs. Larson's flag ceremony has been well accepted by other clubs in the county and is a practical and fitting ceremony for use in 4-H meetings.

Some thoughts on simplifying extension leaflets

■ I was very much interested in the story on page 110 of the July issue of the Extension Service Review entitled "Simplifying Extension Leaflets."

Although we strive for simplification in the use of words, two factors are constantly at work to defeat our purpose: One is our association with words that has developed during our period of formal education or during our period of professional work. Words become a part of us, and we sometimes fail to realize that these words are not common in the vocabularies of persons not in the professional field or in those of persons who have not been exposed to as much formal education.

In the second place, there is a tendency on the part of subject-matter writers to use the words common in their professional fields. They feel that the words have a specific meaning and are the words that can be used without danger of misinterpretation. Take, for example, "larvae" and "amino acid." If these words seem extreme, we must, nevertheless, deal with them, for they do appear in manuscripts prepared for popular consumption. Specialists sometimes argue that by using these words they are "educating" their readers. Our argument is that the only way they can "educate" the reader is to include with the word an explanation of it. Then, we feel, some progress can be made. Without an explanation, the tendency will be to skip over the word; and, though a vague idea of the meaning of the word might be gained from the sentence as a whole, the reader will remain in doubt as to its actual meaning.

Word choice and syntax are two of the great contributors to easy reading.

But, from our point of view, there is a third contributing factor to easy reading, and that is typography.

The first problem confronting those responsible for a piece of printed matter is creating in the reader a desire to read it; the second is to get him to read it.

Creating a desire to read a printed piece is the job of the cover. The desire can be achieved by the use of a catchy title which summarizes in a few words a problem confronting the person to whom the piece is directed or will stimulate his interest in a potential problem. An illustration that bears directly on the point involved in the printed piece should be used, either to amplify the title or give a general idea of what the printed piece contains. Getting the person to whom

the printed piece is directed to read it depends to a large extent upon type selection, distance between lines, and margins. We should have grave doubts regarding the effectiveness of a printed piece if it were set 8-point solid, 26 picas wide,* even if the manuscript were written in single-syllable words. We have seen a printed piece prepared by an agricultural agency for strictly farmer consumption that was set in Memphis light, 10-point solid, 24 picas, which, to our mind, successfully defeated readability.

In summing up, we should say that after the manuscript has been written in terms that are readily understandable and that after the author has mastered the detail of syntax, it then becomes the job of the typographer (or designer, if you wish) really to "sell" the job. Let him write the cover-page title, select the cover-page illustration, choose the type face, determine the length of line, the space between lines, and the margins, and edit the inside illustrations and their cut lines so that they become an integral part of the whole. To put it all simply, a job must be not only capable of being read and understood from the standpoint of word selection and syntax, but must create a desire to be read.

We have not introduced color into our argument because we doubt if the possibilities of black and white have been exploited. Too often color is used on a cover and not followed through in the text. This always gives us a letdown that might be described as a "resounding thud." Color can be effective, but a lot of work is still to be done with black and white.—*B. H. Mewis, assistant extension editor, Arkansas.*

* So, you wanted proof! Here, Mr. Mewis wrote in the language of his specialty. Could you understand? Well, 8 point is a type size; solid means lines close together; 26 picas is a measure, 6 picas to the inch.—*Editor.*

Negro youth set the pace

■ Through 4-H Club boys and girls, Sandy J. McCorvey and Effie Belle, Negro farm and home agents, were successful in getting farm families in Tallapoosa County, Ala., to increase food production for home use plus some for fighting men, war workers, and allies.

Four years ago the agents assisted 35 Negro boys and girls in borrowing \$175 from a local bank for use in purchasing

pigs for 4-H projects. This resulted in club boys and girls producing 225 hogs at a profit of more than \$1,000 during the next 3 years.

Seeing the success of the pig projects, 39 Club boys and girls and 69 individual families became interested in growing poultry. They borrowed \$3,000 from the Production Credit Association for the purchase of chicks and set out to build their own brooders, houses, and equipment. Results were that they obtained a nice profit from the 20,000 pounds of broilers they produced and sold during the year.

When the Club boys and girls started producing pigs and chickens for sale, many of their fathers and mothers objected, thinking that they had better stick to their one-crop cotton system. They soon saw that they were wrong and joined with their daughters and sons in caring for the pigs, chickens, vegetables, peanuts, and sweetpotatoes.

Here is a specific example of what has happened. Kattie Hill, Camp Hill, wanted to borrow \$30 with which to start a poultry project. Her parents were hesitant in permitting her to do so but finally consented. Her project was a success, and her profits more than paid the loan. The next year she borrowed \$100 to finance a poultry, pig, and peanut project. At the end of the year, this loan was repaid with enough left to enable her to produce 1,200 broilers in 1943 without outside financial help.

In the meantime, Kattie's mother, Martha Ann Hill, became interested in growing chickens. She produced 300 hens in 1943.

Her record book, which she keeps hung behind the calendar in the kitchen, revealed that from November 6 to 18 she sold \$42.60 worth of poultry products and vegetables to people coming to her home. With the profit from poultry she has modernized her home, bought a living-room suite, and added other conveniences.

■ Last year the Bond County, Ill., 4-H

Club members brought in 128.9 tons of old iron, a large pile indeed, but a comparatively small one if placed alongside the 322.67-ton pile collected this year by 170 of the 249 members from 16 clubs that participated in the contest. Clubs were rated on a per-member basis; thus the larger club had no advantage over the smaller one. The Victory 4-H Club, led by Otto Fox and Ora Roe, won the contest. The 14 members in this club each averaged 6,537 pounds of scrap. One hundred and two of the 170 members competing each brought in more than 4,000 pounds of scrap and received a 4-H Club automatic pencil.

VFV's make good on Vermont farms

It's a big change from living in a large city to living on a farm away from family and old friends. But urban boys and girls who lived and worked on Vermont dairy farms last summer enjoyed their new farming experiences. With a few exceptions, the 41 boys and girls interviewed in a survey made in Chittenden County, Vt., seemed satisfied with the living and working conditions on the farms where they were employed. They want to return to the farms next summer.

Nine of the ten Vermont farmers interviewed want the young people back again this year if the farm-labor shortage continues. Although the farmers felt the Victory Farm Volunteers were not so good as hired men because they were inexperienced and lacked physical strength, a number of farmers said they didn't know how they could have operated without the youth. In general the farmers and their families liked the VFV's and appreciated their help.

The days seemed very long to the VFV's at first, for they were not used to such long hours of work. The work was hard on some days, while on others it was easier, depending largely upon the weather and crop conditions. In general, the boys were not given too difficult or distasteful work at the beginning. On the average they worked 11 hours a day for a 69-day period. They had adequate time for meals and for a rest period. Sundays between chores was their own time.

Their wages started at \$25 a month with room and board. A few were given increases. A good farm hand gets about \$70 a month in Vermont with room and board.

In addition to their wages, the youngsters learned many farm jobs that were new to them and increased their skill in others. They felt they had a valuable experience in adjusting themselves to new situations. At the end of the summer they had a better understanding of the farmers' life.

All the VFV's interviewed were 14 years of age or older. Nearly two-thirds were 16 or older. Most of them were in high school or had completed high school.

The supervision of the Victory Farm Volunteers was especially good. The faces of the youth lighted up when they saw Esther Isham, the county VFV supervisor, on her visits to the farms. She visited them within a week after placement and several times later. Both the farmer and the VFV liked to have the supervisor come.

At the close of the harvest season, R.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of
Extension Teaching

P. Davison and Mrs. Martha Buttrick, State farm labor supervisors, called a meeting of all county VFV supervisors to discuss the summer's work. This meeting was a valuable procedure in bringing out many suggestions for improving the VFV program for next year.

The Volunteer Land Corps sponsored by Dorothy Thompson in Vermont during the summer of 1942 was the basis of the VFV program last year.

This survey is one of a series of evaluation studies of the Victory Farm Volunteers program. It is concerned with the type of program in which youth are placed individually on farms where they live for the work season.

The study was made by Dr. Fred P. Frutchey of the Federal Extension Service and Dr. Frank W. Lathrop of the U. S. Office of Education.

Leaders serve in meat-sharing program

The part played by wartime leaders—extension neighborhood leaders in rural areas, and OCD block leaders in cities—in personally informing their neighbors on the "what," "why," and "how" of the share-the-meat program, is brought out in recent surveys of urban and rural families selected at random in Missouri, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

The families generally had a good understanding of the program. Urban families in Missouri and South Carolina were better informed on the program than were rural families. In Rhode Island, however, a higher proportion of rural and village families knew about the Government's request to share meat than did those in the cities studied.

Though the majority of families had heard of the meat-sharing program from some other source—usually through the press and radio, sometimes through schools and theaters—the families who knew their leaders or had been visited by them had more knowledge of the meat program than those not reached personally. Families who were best informed on the meat program were those who had been visited by a leader and had also received one of the "leave-at-

homes" explaining the program. The combination of home visit and "leave-at-home" helped people to grasp the significance of the program and to visualize the part each had to play in sharing meat for Victory.

The share-the-meat program was promoted in rural areas by several different face-to-face contact methods. Home visits were made by neighborhood and community leaders, and by home demonstration club leaders. In addition to the personal contact of the leaders, many rural areas were covered through group meetings. Mailing lists also were used in some States.

Families generally were interested in attending the follow-up food demonstrations on the use of meat extenders, and on the preparation of meat alternates, glandular meats and other less popular cuts. This interest was greatest among families who had been reached by block and neighborhood leaders. As the program got under way, many families voluntarily reduced meat consumption and reported an increased use of poultry, fish, meat organs, and meat alternates, and an increase in the use of foods that can be combined with meats to make them go further.

Though the coverage of neighborhood and block leaders in Missouri, Rhode Island, and South Carolina was far from complete, results indicated that the face-to-face method was of definite value in promoting the meat-sharing campaign. Not to be used alone, the leader-contact is a worthy adjunct to other methods of disseminating information.

In analyzing the results of the Rhode Island program, the author reports on the study as follows:

"Wartime food programs that involve considerable explanation or guidance can best be handled by block and neighborhood leaders. In the share-the-meat program, local leaders would have been of greater service if they had been entrusted with the job of acquainting housewives with recipes and menus that would help them share meat by using nonrestricted foods obtainable locally.

"Food programs that are Nation-wide in scope should be flexible enough to permit States and communities to make the best use of their available resources.

"Present trends indicate that the Extension Service, through its neighborhood-leader organization, is reaching many more rural families than in the past."

Separate reports of the 1943 studies of the share-the-meat-campaign in Missouri, Rhode Island, and South Carolina are available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

AFTER THE WAR, farm youth will need help and should be considered in post-war plans. Francis J. Brown of the American Council on Education, speaking at the annual conference of the Federal Extension staff, said he was more concerned with civilian youth than with veterans, as plans were under way for the latter group in many places. He thought the real problem was with boys frozen on farms who did not want to stay there, those who could not get into the armed forces, and the boys who left school to work in war industry and must return to the farm afterward.

DIRECTOR MUNSON OF MASSACHUSETTS, who represented the State viewpoint at the Federal conference, felt that more help must be given rural youth who for some reason or other do not get into 4-H Clubs. As an experiment, he hired two young men to work with rural youth in two Massachusetts towns. The result proved without doubt the value and the need for more such work.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, reports on the outlook for agriculture after the war with recommendations for action to meet some of the issues will be completed and turned into the Department of Agriculture by February 29. These reports have been developed by working groups representing both State and Federal agencies working on an area basis. The next step will be to get these facts and recommendations out to farmers where they will do some good. A new Bureau of Agricultural Economics Bulletin, What Post War Policies for Agriculture, based on some of the material worked out at the Milwaukee conference on post-war planning, is now available.

THE BUCKEYE 4-H BOMBER, a big 4-motored flying fortress, fully equipped, and financed by Ohio 4-H Club members who bought \$510,041 in war bonds in August and September, was christened at Lockbourne Army Air Base November 12. Lt. Richard Brandt, for 9 years an Ohio 4-H Club member, home for a well-earned rest after successfully completing 50 bomber missions over Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Greece, took part in the ceremonies.

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE for the purchase of slidefilms took effect on January 1, 1944. No longer is it necessary to file a Request for Authorization to Purchase. It now requires only a simple order to

the current contractor. The lecture notes will be sent as usual without special action on the part of purchasers.

Inquiries regarding the special or specific use of slidefilms to meet special problems in the counties should still be addressed to the Visual Aids Section, Extension Service. The only difference is that you no longer need to file two orders for each purchase.

New slidefilms are issued each month, and the extension editor in your State has a file copy which you may inspect on request to him. Your district supervisor may have a list of the latest films in the State office.

The contractor is still Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. Prices in the 1943 catalog hold until June 30, 1944.

HOME FOOD PRESERVATION was the theme of an important conference called by the War Food Administration under the leadership of the Extension Service, January 13-15, in Chicago. Representatives of 43 State Extension Services, of numerous colleges, experiment stations, vocational education, and all Federal agencies concerned, took part, as did representatives of the equipment trade and women's magazines. The recommendations adopted by the conference will be widely distributed.

2,700 FIGHTERS WERE FED by the 4-H Clubs in 23 southwestern Kansas counties. Feed a Fighter, the theme of last year's 4-H mobilization, was taken

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

M. L. WILSON, *Director*
REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

seriously there, with some experienced club members providing enough to feed 50 fighters. The 1944 plans call for more new members and larger projects by the old-timers.

OUTFITTING THE OUTFIT 29 times is the triumphant report of the Mahaska County, Iowa, 4-H Girls' Club. In 30 days the girls sold bonds totaling \$208,839, or enough to supply 29 outfits for each former 4-H Club member now in the armed forces. The girls decorated store windows in all parts of the county, gave programs at community meetings, sold bonds on the street, at community sale barns, parent-teacher association meetings, and in schools.

ANOTHER 4-H LIBERTY SHIP was launched on December 7, sponsored by the thousands of South Carolina 4-H Club members who raised nearly 4 million dollars in war bond sales in 7 weeks to pay for the ship. Director D. W. Watkins was master of ceremonies as the new vessel was christened the *A. Frank Lever*, in honor of the South Carolinian coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act creating the Extension Service. The leading bond seller and the youngest bond seller among the 4-H Club members took part in the ceremonies.

The S. S. Hoke Smith, in honor of the other author of the Smith-Lever Act was launched under the sponsorship of the 4-H Clubs of Georgia in August 1943.

FARM WORK SIMPLIFICATION COURSE for extension workers in the field of farm labor was held at Purdue University, December 6 to 17. Twenty-four persons, representing 18 States with a wide variety of problems and activities, enrolled. The main theme of the course was motion and time study, as used in job-analysis work in industry. Sufficient practice was given in the various techniques to familiarize the group with the methods used, the principles involved, and the place of each method in the study of farm jobs.

1944 FARM RECORDS will be the basis for the 1945 farm census schedule now being planned. The Bureau of the Census and the Extension Service are cooperating to encourage every farmer in the United States to keep records on his farm business in 1944 to help answer the questions on the schedule. Good farm records are an efficient means of pointing out weak places in a farmer's business organization. They are now even more essential for filing income-tax returns as adequate records are required when income-tax returns are filed on the accrual basis. Added impetus will be given to the keeping of farm records in 1944.